

UNDER A CLOUD.

A THRILLING TALE OF HUMAN LIFE.

CHAP. XXXI.

FROM HOPE TO FEAR.

For a few moments nothing was said, and Guest paid no heed to his companion, but stood bent forward listening for some exclamation of surprise uttered by Stratton, or a word from Myra.

But all was silent as the grave, and, with his pulses increasing the rapidity of their beats, he gazed at the faint, narrow streak of light, almost within reach of his hand, where the edge of the inner door was within a quarter of an inch of the jamb.

"Ought I to have let her go in alone?" he asked himself. "Ought I not to have sent in Edie, too—in there any risk?"

Then, quick as lightning, followed thought after thought as to the peril to which, through his and Edie's scheming, Myra might be exposed; and he saw himself afterward face to face with father and aunt, bearing the brunt of their reproaches for what now began to seem a wild escapade.

He was brought back to himself in the midst of the semi-darkness by a low, catching sigh, and he turned sharply round to see behind him, as in another frame, the outlined figure of Edie.

He took a step toward her quickly, but she drew back right to the great balustrade of the landing, and supported herself against it.

"Edie," he whispered, trying to take her hand; but she repulsed him, and turned her back to look down the opening to the hall.

"Edie," he said again quickly; and this time he caught her hand.

"Don't touch me!" she said in a low, passionate whisper.

Guest gazed at her wonderingly. At first he merely attributed her actions to her anxiety on her cousin's behalf, but her words contradicted that; and, utterly astounded he stammered out:

"Edie—speak to me—have I offended you? What have I done?"

"Oh, nothing. It is I who have been foolish," she said hysterically. "Girls are so silly sometimes."

"Then there is something," he said eagerly. "I have offended you. Edie, dear, pray tell me."

He took hold of her unwilling hand and, in spite of her effort, drew it through his arm, and led her towards the short passage in which Bretton's door was placed.

As he spoke he raised her hand, passionately, and yet reverently, to his lips, and the next moment he would have pressed it warmly, but the kiss was upon vacancy, for the hand was now paralyzed.

"It is all false!" cried Edie in a low, angry voice. "I do not believe a word."

"Do you think I am blind? Do you think because I am so young that I am a child?"

"I—I don't know what you mean," he faltered, utterly taken aback by the silent vehemence of the passion displayed by the quivering little lady before him.

"It is not true. You are deceiving me. You, too, when I did think honest and true. But you are all alike, and I was mad to come—no, I was not, for I'm glad I did, if it was only to learn that you are as full of dup'city as your friend."

"Am I? Well, I suppose so, Edie. If you think so," he said dizzily. "But we came here to try and get out of a fog—I've got farther in. I didn't know I was such a bad one, though, and you might be fair to me and explain. Come," he cried, changing his manner, and speaking out in a frank, manly way, "this is not like you, little woman. It's to tease me and keep me at a distance because we are alone here in the dark it is not needed, Edie, for God knows that if a man ever loved a woman, I do you."

"What I!" she cried; "and act toward Myra as I may just now?"

"Toward Myra?"

"Yes; I know she's a hundred times sicker than I am, but I did think—I did think—O Peroy, how could you kiss her hand like that?"

He caught her to his breast as she broke down into a fit of sobbing, and held her there.

"O Edie," he said, "you silly, blind little thing! Why, I never even thought—oh, go on." He whispered. "I am so glad—jealous of me like that! Then we are alone here in the dark it is not needed, Edie, for God knows that if a man ever loved a woman, I do you."

"What I!" she cried; "and act toward Myra as I may just now?"

"Toward Myra?"

"Yes; I know she's a hundred times sicker than I am, but I did think—I did think—O Peroy, how could you kiss her hand like that?"

Edie made little effort to escape from the close encircling arms which held her tightly, fluttering like a bird; none to deny Guest's charge. It was very lonely and dark upon that staircase, and in another moment she would have been shrinking from her companion's kisses; but, moved by the same impulse, they sprang apart, from Stratton's room a wild, appealing cry broke the silence of the echoing stairs.

CHAPTER XXXII.

A WOMAN WOOS—in vain.

"No, no, don't come with me," whispered Guest as he was going toward Stratton's room. Edie paid no heed to his words, and was close behind him as he passed through first one and then the other door, drawing back, though, the next moment to a doctor and a nurse.

A few minutes before when Myra had performed the same action she had stood gazing before him; the figure seated at the table; and the attitude of dejection, the abject misery and despair it conveyed to her mind, swept away all compunction. Every thought of her visit being unmaidenly, and opposed to her duty toward herself and those who loved her, was forgotten. Her hands were involuntarily raised toward him, and she stood there with her lips apart, her head thrown back, and her eyes half closed and swimming with tenderness as her very being seemed to breathe out the one word—"Come!"

But Stratton might have been dead for all the change that took place by that dimly lit table. He did not stir; and at last, seeing that he must be suffering terribly, and, taking the thought closely to her breast that it was for her sake, she moved forward slowly, almost gliding to the back of his chair, to stand there looking down

yearningly upon him till her bosom heaved with a long, deep sigh, and raising her hands toward him once more she laid them tenderly upon his head.

"Malcolm!"

The effect of that touch was electric. With one bound Stratton leapt from his chair toward the fireplace, and there stood at bay, as it were, before the door of the closet, gazing at her wildly for a few moments, as if at some unreal thing. Then his hands went to his brow, and the intensity of his gaze increased still, as she took one step toward him with extended arms, and the look in his haggard face changed to one of intense joy.

"Myra!" he cried, and the next moment he had clasped her in his arms.

For the moment it was a different man from the wretched being who had crept back to his rooms heartick and despairing, while, after shrinking from him with the reavement of the doubt and misery whi ch had been her portion for so long past, the warm clasp of his arms, the tender, passionate words he uttered, and the loving care of his hands as he drew her face closer and closer to his swept away all the memories of his lapes, and of the world and its ways. He had held her to his throbbing breast—he, the man to whom her heart had first expanded two years before—and she knew no more, thought no more of anything but the supreme joy that he loved her deeply still.

Brief pleasure. She saw his eyes gazing passionately into hers, full of the newly found delight, and then they contracted, his brow grew rugged, and, with a hoarse sigh, she sank from her embrace, looked white round, and then, with a shudder, he wearies if he remains longer at table.

"What?"

"To ask him to explain.

"You—you have been to see that soundrel—that?"

"How dear! He was to have been my husband."

"And—you—you actually went to see him at the rooms?"

"Yes."

Sir Mark wiped his forehead, and looked fiercely from one to the other, as if hardly believing his child's avowal to be true.

"I could not live on like this. It was killing me, dear."

"And—you asked him to explain his cursed conduct?"

"I asked him to explain."

"And—what—what?" panted the old man furiously.

"No; he did not explain, dear," said Myra, drawing her father's arm about her neck, and raising herself a little from the couch so as to nestle on his breast. "It is fate, dear. I am never to leave you now. Keep me, dear, and protect me. It is not his fault. Something terrible has happened to him—something he could not own to, even to me—who was to have been his wife."

"Edie—Guest—help!" panted the admiral.

"Myra, my darling! She's dying!"

"Malcolm—dear!" she cried pitifully.

"Don't—don't speak to me—don't look at me with those appealing eyes. I cannot bear it. Pray—pray go."

"Go!" she said, raising her hand to his arm, "when I have at all costs come to you like this!"

"Yes, yes, go—at once," he cried, and he shrank from her as if in horror.

"Malcolm—dear!" she moaned; "you shrink from me. What have I done?"

He was silent in the terrible struggle going on within his breast.

He groaned, and covered his face with his hands.

"Speak to me, dearest," she murmured; and, emboldened by his sorrowful manner, she clasped him about both her hands, and laid her cheek against his as she spoke.

"Speak to me and tell me, too, that you forgive me all that sad time of my life. I tell you again I never loved him. Our marriage was the merest form, and I came back from the church wishing that my last hour had come. I know now; you need not tell me, dear—you shrank from me at the last; but you did not know my heart, Malcolm—you could not see how its pulsation was for you. I lay it bare before you now Malcome—husband. I claim you, dear. I cannot live on like this, my own, my own."

She had crept closer and closer as she spoke, her hands had risen to his shoulder, and after trembling there for a few moments they clasped his neck, and she buried her face in his breast, sobbing as if her heart would break.

Then her tears seemed to freeze in their source, and she shrank away horrified and by his manner; for he thrust her from him with an angry gesture, and his face convulsed as he made as if to rush from the room.

But he turned back to her, and she sank upon her knees before him.

"No; you do not know; you cannot know," he whispered hoarsely. "Myra there is a gulf between us that can never more be crossed. Go, dearest, for Heaven's sake, and try and forget that I ever said words of love."

She looked at him in wonder more than dread, but the prime object of her mission came now to mind.

"No," she said; "your mind is disordered with grief. I cannot leave you like this. Tell me, I beg, Malcolm: you do repel me because of my past?"

"No—no!" she said wildly. "For that! Great Heavens, no!"

He reeled, and would have fallen heavily but Myra held on to the hands which clutched hers so fiercely; and, as a wild appeal for help escaped from her lips, she saved him from striking his head violently against the wall.

"Take her home," he said in a husky whisper as he rose. "Quick. It is too horrible. Weak and faint, I cannot bear it."

He motioned toward the door, and Guest turned a look full of perplexity toward Myra.

"No," she said firmly. "Edie, dear, stay with me. Guest, go to my father at once and tell him I am here with him who is to be my dear husband, who is sick almost unto death. Tell him to come at once with a doctor and a nurse."

As she spoke a look of joy shot across Stratton's face, and he took a step toward her with outstretched hands, where she stood between him and the door beside the fireplace. Then, all at once, his face changed, and they thought him mad.

"No," he cried furiously; "it is impossible."

He ran across, and flung open both inner and outer doors.

"Take them," he whispered fiercely—take them back, man, or it will be too late. You will make me what you think."

Myra would have stayed even then, in spite of Edie's hands trying to drag her away; but, as she turned yearningly to Stratton, he shrank away with such a despairing look of horror that she yielded herself to Guest's strong arm, and suffered him to lead her back, half insensible, to the carriage, into a corner of which she sank with a low moan, while all the way home the beat of the horses' feet and the rattle of the wheels upon the pavement seemed to form themselves with terrible iteration into the words she had heard fall from Stratton's lips, and she shuddered as now, for the first time, she gave them with a terrible significance:

"My punishment is greater than I can bear."

She grew more and more prostrate as they neared home, and was so weak that she could hardly walk up the steps into the hall, but she recovered a little, and, holding tightly by Guest's and Edie's arms, ascended slowly to the drawing room, to find that the butler had hurried up before them, and

that Sir Mark had returned, and was coming to meet them on the landing, started by the man's words:

"Miss Myra has come home, sir, very ill."
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The admiral would have sent off for medical help, but Myra insisted that she was better; and as she began to recover herself the old man asked eagerly:

"Where was it you had a thunder?"

A dead silence fell upon the group, and Guest gave Edie a look of agony as he realized the truth.

"He will forbid me his house now."

"Well," cried Sir Mark testily, "for he had reached home early consequent upon a few monetary twinges, which he dare not admit."

"I will tell you, dear," said Myra, taking her father's hand and pressing it beneath her cheek. "Don't be angry with anything or of his gaze increased still; as she took one step toward him with extended arms, the look in his haggard face changed to one of intense joy."

"My poor darling!" he whispered,

bending down to kiss her. "But tell me—were you taken ill at the theater? Why, what does it mean?"

"I could bear it no longer, father," said Myra slowly. "I have been to see Malcolm Stratton."

"What was it?"

"To ask him to explain."

"To speak to me and tell me, too, that you forgive me all that sad time of my life. I tell you again I never loved him. Our marriage was the merest form, and I came back from the church wishing that my last hour had come. I know now; you need not tell me, dear—you shrank from me at the last; but you did not know my heart, Malcolm—you could not see how its pulsation was for you. I lay it bare before you now Malcome—husband. I claim you, dear. I cannot live on like this, my own, my own."

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PRACTICAL FARMING

Successful Dairymen.

"When practicable, milking should be done by the same person, and with regularity as to time. He only that hath clean hands should be allowed to milk a cow," says Geo. Abbott. "I say he, because I think the men of the farm should do the milking, at least during the winter months. I have exercised the right of changing my mind on this subject since I left the farm. It is no more difficult to milk with dry hands than with them wet. It is certainly more cleanly, and leaves the milk in a much more desirable condition for table use or manufacture. Pure stable atmosphere is indispensable to prevent contamination from that source. Immediate straining will remove impurities which otherwise might be dissolved to the permanent injury of the whole product."

"After the straining is attended to, the milk should be aerated. Too often it is poured into one large can and left there just as the cows have given it. That neglect implies three things that are very injurious to its quality for cheese making: (1). The peculiar odor which the cow imparts to the milk will be left in it until it becomes fixed in the flavor. (2). The germs of fermentation that come in the milk and from the air have the best condition for growth and action when the milk is left undisturbed. (3). Then the milk becomes almost unfit for cheese coagulation by itself. Hence it is needed an additional coagulant to set it for three reasons, first, because by pouring, stirring, dipping or by trickling it over an exposed surface there is eliminated from the milk by evaporation any objectionable volatile element that may be in it. Secondly, because, as has already been stated, the milk contains germs of fermentation. One of these are called vibrios. A strange peculiarity about these microbes is that they become active only in the absence of free oxygen. When warm new milk is left undisturbed carbonic gas is generated, and that furnishes the best condition for the commencement of action by these almost invisible creatures. After they get started they can keep up their work of decomposition even in the presence of oxygen. It is impossible to so coagulate such milk as to yield a fine quality of kefir cheese. Coagulation by means of milk that is ripe can never be perfect unless it has been thoroughly aerated immediately after it is taken from the cow. Neglect of aeration will increase the quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese. Thirdly, because the air seems to give vigor to the germs of fermentation that bring about an acid condition of the milk without producing the acid. So much is this so that it has been found impracticable to make strictly first-class cheddar cheese from milk that has not been aerated."

Give Them Good Care.

With a dairy herd that has not been well sheltered and fed during the winter, the spring is a very trying season. The cows are thin in flesh and weak correspondingly. Often they are forced to live on straw and other fodder which should be thrown to them between meals, to be picked over at leisure only through the cold days of mid-winter, and as soon as the snow begins to disappear, and the ground becomes frozen they are permitted to roam over the lots at will, picking the dry, dead grass from the corners of the fences and enjoying them selves as best they can, with occasional days of sunshine in the raw blasts that sweep across the fields, chilling them to the very marrow. This allowing cattle to roam about at large in the fields, during the early spring, is a mistake and very bad practice, too commonly indulged in by many who much better know what they are about, turning them out to breathe the fresh air only in warm, sunny days. If they are thin in flesh, they are in no condition to resist the chilly winds, and the stubble grass and dead tufts in the corners of the fences, which they pick up, does them more harm than good, only distending their craving stomachs without affording them any nourishment. It is a burden to get rid of, and makes them feverish and convulsive. They ought to be generally fed and prepared for their coming work, if they are cows. The burden of calf-bearing and the milk-producing that is to follow, call for plenty of good hay and a liberal supply of grain, to give them strength and furnish a supply of nourishment for the calf as well as an abundance of material out of which to elaborate milk.

Nor should that full feeding of hay and grain be discontinued as soon as the grass begins to grow. Withing with that relieves the system, loosens the bowels and tones the cow (feel weak, lame and faint). This sudden change from dry to green feed gives too great a shock to the system to maintain perfect health. Every one knows how green grass operates upon horses. It makes them weak and fussy, loose and lazy, and so they are supplied with hay and grain until the working season is over and they are turned out for a run on the grass. A cow is no less severely worked in giving birth to her calf and elaborating a generous flow of milk. Besides her labor, she has no season of rest, when she can roam at leisure, doing nothing. She must continue her work through the summer and fall season, whatever may be the weather or condition of the field, and then enter upon another six months' sleep of cold and cold winter. Her life experience is not one of the greatest possible enjoyment. At all times it should be the aim to give her strength and build up her system, so that it can perform and endure the burdens that she is expected to bear. The better she is cared for and provided for the better she will do, and the better she does the more she is entitled to kind and generous treatment.

The greatest profit lies in breeding your test cows to the best blood you can get—it costs but little more than poor blood—and then in giving them offspring the best keep and most kindly treatment you are capable of. This has been said so often that it seems almost useless to repeat it. But progress is so slow and so many are pernicious and slow to learn, that the evidence of progress is discouraging. There is no more mistaken policy than that of trying to economize by raising inferior stock and trying to save by pinching in it keep—especially in the line of the dairy.

How One Creamery Makes Its Butter.

The Clover Hill creamery of Derby, Vt., makes its butter from a herd of high grade

LONDON'S POLICE FORCE

ITS ORGANIZATION, SYSTEM, METHODS, AND DUTIES.

The Metropolitan Police Protects Nearly Seven Hundred Miles of Territory and Attends to Numerous Details of the Municipal Life and Government—The Men—Origin of the Force.

The Metropolitan Police of London preserves the peace in an area of 683.31 square miles, or more than 440,000 acres, with a force of nearly 15,000 men.

The last census recorded the population of this territory as 5,595,638. For the protection of the lives and property of these persons the constables are responsible each along the line of his own post while he is on duty. In addition to this the Metropolitan Police has various other duties, some of which are not strictly in the line of constabulary, but are performed by it for the general convenience, as, for instance, regulating traffic and rendering assistance in case of accident. For their labors in 1893 the members of the force received £2,264,022, and the expense of the department for that year was £1,395,873, or nearly \$7,000,000. The police force at times performs various duties for different departments of the Government, and the Commissioner, who is the executive head of the police, may detail men to perform police duties at public institutions or individuals; but all these services are paid for by the department, institution, or person benefiting by them.



THE LONDON "BOBBY."

This force, the Metropolitan Police, was founded in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel, whose memory is perpetuated in the vernacular of the streets in the words "bobby" and "peeler." The Metropolitan district of that day was the scene of so much crime of all sorts, on land and water, that reform in the administration of justice and the governance of the criminal classes became imperative. There was no uniformity in the systems of the several parishes. Each magistrate had jurisdiction only in his own parish or county and the result was a trading of judicial favors under which the whole system of justice became rotten and corrupt, to the maledict advantage of the criminally inclined. First the bench was reformed, and the Metropolitan police magistrates are now all trained lawyers, paid by the State. Then came Peel's bill establishing a new police force.

Like all English police forces the Metropolitan Police is a civil and non-military body, but it is commanded by a military head who is always a man of rank and experience.

He is the Commissioner, and is appointed by the Queen by warrant and acts under the immediate authority of the Home Secretary. He directs and controls the whole system of police within the Metropolitan Police district. He is a Justice of the Peace for London and the adjacent counties; but his functions as Justice of the Peace are specially restricted to the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crimes, the detection and committal of offenders, and the carrying into execution of the purposes of the Metropolitan Police Act. He confines himself in practice to the administrative control of the police force, and the prevention and detection of crime, by having persons arrested or committed to be dealt with by the magistrate.

The Commissioner makes orders, with the approbation of the Home Secretary, for the regulation and good government of the police force. These are comprised in the Commissioner's regulations, general orders, and police orders, the latter usually appearing daily. The Commissioner makes an annual report to the Home Secretary which is laid before Parliament.

TRAINING OF THE POLICE.

All members of the force are instructed that the primary object of the police is the prevention of crime, and the next is the detection and punishment of offenders when crime has been committed. The protection of life and property, the preservation of public tranquility, and the absence of crime are regarded as the proper evidence of the measure of success attained.

The constables are recruited from all trades and employments, with the exception of the members of the Thames Division, who are recruited from sailors alone, and the river in boats and steam launches. It is among the conditions of their service that constables should give their whole time, and not carry on any trade; that they should serve and reside wherever appointed, and wear the police uniform when on duty. When they first join the force constables are employed on station duty and in attending the police court during the hearing of charges and summonses. They are instructed daily by a Superintendent in the regulations of the force and examined from time to time. At the end of the first fortnight the Superintendent reports to the Commissioner, with regard to each constable, whether he is likely to become an efficient member of the force.

During the first six months after joining the men are assembled and questioned by the Inspectors as to their knowledge of the police instruction book.

There are about 250 mounted police who are detailed for ordinary duty to the outlying divisions, but are brought in on occasions of processions, public meetings, and similar gatherings. There are also a few mounted police attached to the A or Whitehall Division for service in connection with the Commissioner's force. The reserves consist of about ten per cent of the authorized strength of each division.

CONSTABLES' WEAPONS.

The constables and sergeants are armed with truncheons, but are allowed to use them only in extreme cases, when they are violently attacked. Revolvers are also issued to men employed on night duty, but only at their special request, and when in the opinion of the officer in charge of their station they can be trusted to use them with discretion. No policeman has any right to use a revolver except in circumstances which would justify a private person in doing so, that is to say, in self-defense only, when attacked by a person with firearms or some other deadly weapon. All constables and sergeants are provided with whistles with which they can summon assistance or give alarm.

WORK OF THE DETECTIVES.

The Criminal Investigation Department, under the Assistant Commissioner, consists of the Chief Detective, a Superintendent, and all other ranks of the force. As a rule the members of this department go about in plain clothes. Volunteers for this department are from time to time called for by police orders. Appointments are probationary only, for a period of three or six months, and men who do not show fitness for the work return to the ordinary duties of the force. Members of the detective force are attached to each division for the local investigation of crime, and promotion among them in the lower ranks is, except for special reasons, confined to each division; but a large and important part of the work of criminal investigation is performed by a special staff attached to the chief office, and it is obviously necessary that many of the men employed in this should be chosen because of their personal qualifications.

It is the duty of the detectives to obtain knowledge of the criminal population and their habits. Another part of their duty consists in watching the ports, both in England and abroad, to obtain information of the movements of dangerous characters coming to England, and criminals attempting to fly the country.

PRIVILEGES OF RETIREMENT.

Every member of the force is entitled after twenty-five years of approved service to retire and receive an ordinary pension for life. After fifteen years' service he is entitled to an ordinary pension if he is incapacitated, but the pension may be reduced by an amount not exceeding one-half if the incapacity is brought about or contributed to by his own fault or vicious habits. It is incapacitated before completing fifteen years' service, the pension payable is not exceeding one month's pay for every year of service. At any time if a member of the force is incapacitated by injuries received in the discharge of his duty without any fault of his own, he is entitled to a special pension, the amount of which is regulated by law.

Pensions and gratuities are calculated on the annual pay at the date of retirement but if in the three years before retirement a man has been in more than one rank, the average pay for the three years is taken.

The scale of ordinary pensions begins at fifteen-fiftieths of the annual pay, which is the pension payable after fifteen years' service; and is increased to maximum pension, which is attained after twenty-six years' service.

Pensions may be forfeited or reduced for misconduct or for misdeeds; and may be temporarily suspended in certain cases for other causes. Pensions, allowances, and gratuities are payable to the widows and children of members of the force, under a variety of circumstances.

SAVED FROM A LIVING TOMB.

Rescue of a Miner Who Had Been Buried for Fifty-four Hours.

After having spent fifty-four hours in a living tomb, Charles Ditzel was rescued from the jaws of death in Richardson's colliery, near Glen Carbon, a suburb of Pottsville, Penn. His helper, August Brenner, was taken out of the mine dead several hours later. Both men were found side by side, the one covered by a dense mass of coal, and the other sitting in a space that left no room for him to move anything but his head.

Ditzel was so weak he had to be handled like a helpless babe. His body was painfully bruised, but the doctors attending him say he will live. He begged his rescuers to give him a drink as soon as they reached his side. Ditzel was too weak to express his joy, but his wasted features, telling a tale of suffering, answered the tender solicitude of his wife and relatives with a feeble smile. Ditzel was found at the face of the east manway, about ninety yards from the gangway, in breast No. 20. The breast was filled with coal, and how he escaped the fate of Brenner is next to a miracle.

The rescuers first struck a leg. It was cold and stiff. Presently another leg came to view. Then a third leg was uncovered. The man could not tell which was Ditzel's or which was Brenner's. It was a single human leg without the trunk. At last Ditzel was liberated. The heavy coal that pinned him to the side of the manway was removed, and his deliverers had the happy satisfaction of taking him out of the narrow aperture alive. Ditzel had only been able to use the lower part of one leg during his confinement of fifty-four hours, and was thus enabled to feel the stiffened limbs of poor Brenner. Brenner died of suffocation, and his body down to his knees was covered with coal and dirt. The rush of coal liberated a great body of water, and Ditzel was soaked clean through when taken out of the mine. His body was terribly shriveled and bleached from the effects of the mine water, and his body was numb from the cold. The droppings that came from the crevices overhead fell over him, and a drop occasionally struck his tongue, which Ditzel licked until the life returned to him. Ditzel's clothes were removed when he reached the surface and he was wrapped in blankets. Ditzel could not have survived his terrible sufferings much longer.

A Nice Distinction.

He was raving to his family about his disease. "Her fair complexion and liquid eyes," he was saying, when his younger brother, who had seen her, interrupted him. "You've got it wrong," he said, "it's her complexion that is liquid."

WINTER WRINKLES.

McSwart—"Talk is cheap. McSwart is in court."

Until the skating season shall have nothing to do with phrenology.

He—"How well Miss Elderberry carries her age?" She—"But then she has become so accustomed to it, you know."

A friend—"If you love her, old fellow, why don't you marry her?" Bachelor doctor—"Marry her? Why, she is one of my best patients."

"My furnace," said one man who keeps house, "is out of sight." "So is mine," replied another, "out of arithmetic."

Humorous editor—"You have carried this joke a little too far." Sad humorist—"Yes, sir; that is why I wish to leave it with you."

She—"Indeed, sir, I haven't reached the matrimonial bargain-counter yet!" He—"You would be a bargain, my dear, on any counter."

New boarder—"What's the row upstairs?" Landlady—"It's that professor of hypnosis trying to get his wife's permission to go out this evening."

— "How do you know that Maler has come in for a fortune?" "By—" Why, formerly people always said he was crazy; now they say he's original."

Mr. Cawker (after his wife had read several pages)—"Is there any news in your mother's letter, my dear?" Mrs. Cawker—"I haven't come to the postscript yet."

"I don't see why Ethel has so many admirers," she remarked. "She neither sings, plays, pantomimes or speaks French." "H'm'm," he replied, reflectively, "maybe that's why."

Old Mr. Goodfellow—"Little boy, can you tell me the way to the ferry?" Gamin—"Yassir; i'us' follow the street along where you hear the teamsters usin' the wust language."

Giri (looking)—"I'd like a place where I'll have everything I want, nothing to do, and no one to boss me." Clerk—"This, miss, is an employment office, not a matrimonial agency."

Winston—"What do people mean when they say of a girl that she is 'quaint'?" Winston—"They mean usually that it is charitable not to express their real opinion of her."

Smithers—"Brown, you are a well read man, what do you think is the greatest thing about this world?" Brown—"Well, to be accurate, Smithers, I think it's the circumference."

Microbes in the him, you say?

Right you are, my boy.

Little germs of pure bliss,

Bacilli of joy!

Young lady—"If you will let me have those roses, I will give a kiss for each of them—but why do you run away, cousin? How rude of you." Cousin—"Our mother; I am going for more roses."

Teacher—"History relates that when Harpoon asked Cyrus to rebel against his grandfather, he sent him a letter in a rabbit hole. Why did he do that?" Pupil—"Because at that time they had no envelopes."

Inquisitive friend—"I suppose you wouldn't be defending that black robber if you thought he really took the money?" Bright boy—"I won't be defending him if I didn't think he took enough to pay my bill."

Mrs. Potts—"I suppose you have a wife and seven children at home starring."

Customer (timidly)—"I—er—suppose you have some—er—suitable books for a man about to—er—be married?" Head clerk (promptly)—"Yes, sir; here, Skippies, show this gentleman our line of largest sized pocketbooks."

Lady (widow)—"Do you know that my daughter has set her eye upon you, Herr Miller?" Gent (flattered)—"Has she really?" Lady—"certainly; only to-day she was saying: 'That's the sort of gentleman I should like for my papa.'"

Customer (timidly)—"I—er—suppose you have some—er—suitable books for a man about to—er—be married?" Head clerk (promptly)—"Yes, sir; here, Skippies, show this gentleman our line of largest sized pocketbooks."

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He foreman (sharply)—"Henry—man a hole here at 7 o'clock—want to see you." Henry (shuffling into the room, pulling off his coat at 8:15)—"What was it?" Foreman (with a metallic click)—"Me, sir."

"Yes, young ladies," said the professor, "Pallas Athene, the Grecian goddess of wisdom, was unmarried." And from that day the goose wondered why those girls wouldn't study! It was a bad break.

Miss Wahab—"Will I see you at the Thorburn's masquerade—to-morrow?" Mr. Beaconsfield—"Yes; I shall go as a monk." "Oh, how lovely! And will a burdy-gurdy man have you on a string?"

WILL AN EXPLOSION COME?

A Report that the Balkans Are Getting Ready for an Attack on the Sultan.

The key to the Eastern position is not now Armenia, but Macedonia. It is understood that in Macedonia mines have been laid for an insurrection which is intended shall involve Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece in active dispute for a division of the territory of Turkey in Europe, finally leading the great powers to intervene.

According to an article in the London Speaker, which is supposed to disseminate the ideas of the Liberal Ministry, the Macedonian question will probably soon become a burning one and its solution will finally dispose of the rule of Islam in Europe. According to the programme the signal for an explosion is to be given in Macedonia by an uprising of the Christians there. The inhabitants of this faith are in a majority in that country, and besides they have friends close at hand who are ready to take their side in any contingency. It is assumed by the writer in the Speaker that the powers will not use force to prevent Bulgaria, Greece, and Servia from taking part in a revolution in Macedonia, and these propositions put into the form of threats may be partly aimed at the Sultan in order to coerce him into a union with an Anglo-Russian policy in Armenia.

A Career Ahead of Him.

"I am ruined," said the ambitious young artist. "I have tried my best to paint fine pictures, but I failed. Now let me retire from the profession."

"Nonsense," said his critical friend; "your failure is amazement. It shows your opportunity to turn impressionist and win dazzling success."

Consumption.

Voluminous and two bottles of medicine sent Free to
anywhere. Give Name and Post Office address. 2 A.
ELOCUT CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Toronto, Ont.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.
SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

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Advertisement of Want, To Let, Lost,
Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted
for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-
aws, Mortgaged, Offices, Vacancies, and also Government and Corporation notices,
inserted once for 12c per line; subsequent inser-
tions 8c.—solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every
apparatus necessary for turning out first class
work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ."—Byron

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1895.

LIGHT IS PENETRATING.

We were lately obliged to express our gratification, mingled with surprise, at certain evidences indicating that the light of reason had commenced to penetrate the protection-darkened understanding of that hitherto unyielding Ministerial journal, the *Calgary Herald*. The evidences tended to show that The Herald had at last concluded that its gods at Ottawa are not infallible; for while Messrs. Foster, Tupper, Montague, Mixed-farming Angers et al were arguing to the Ontario farmers that Canada was never so prosperous as at present, The Herald was pointing out that things are not so good as they might be—in fact, that in place of prosperity, the entire country is struggling along in the trough of deplorable commercial, industrial and agricultural stagnation. Again are we called upon to congratulate The Herald (and its readers) for evincing a further disposition to depict the situation in its true colors, in defiance of the edict of its party's saints. Read this from the pages of The Herald, and ponder, ye worshippers at the shrine of Protection: "The North-West has been" for some years somewhat in the position of a milch cow for the eastern manufacturers and wholesalers, who have done a tremendous business here and taken out hundreds of dollars and have not in return furnished us with a market for our peculiar products. "By buying their implements, clothing, furniture, sugar and other goods we have contributed towards building up Ontario's manufacturing communities, but have been debarred by distance from selling them in return our wheat, butter and eggs and other agricultural products."

When we in a previous issue remarked upon The Herald's admission that there was room for improvement, we kept in mind that journal's time-honored belief in the glorious possibilities of protection, and ventured to state that unless the boasted principle had become water-logged, The Herald's only logical course would be to recommend that the creaking joints of our business economy be lubricated with another dose of the protective ointment. The above quotation from its columns proves one of two things, viz., that The Herald is illogical, or that the marrow of the principle of protection is rotten. Of course our coterie will be loath to believe itself impaled on the horn of either dilemma; but we have the vanity to believe that with time and space at our disposal, we could clearly and simply show that The Herald has unconsciously allowed the points of both to enter its domesticity and to become so inextricably tangled and clinched together that their extraction by either skill or force would result in the utter annihilation of its whole editorial fabric.

The Herald's position to-day is: Strongly supporting the Ottawa government, with a belief in tariff reform, while still clinging to protection. There is no guarantee that this will be The Herald's position to-morrow. A very few weeks ago that paper was found most bitterly and with unsparing ridicule opposing the candidature of Thos. Cochrane. Its most scathing remarks in reference to a published letter written by Mr. Cochrane, were directed to a clause wherein

he declared for tariff reform—an extended free list—while promising to support the present administration. The want of conformity in those declarations struck The Herald at the time as supremely funny, and it hesitated not to say so. But a change came in the Herald's tone. Mr. Cochrane has a fat money-bag; it is an open secret that The Herald thrust its paw into that bag, and one day the public of Calgary discovered that the paper had swallowed Mr. Cochrane, his tariff reform inconsistencies and T. W. Jackson (Cochrane's man Friday) holus bolus. With this recent record at its back, The Herald is indisputably upon the essential compatibility of its own door-step, when it speaks of papers and politicians of "nondescript political opinions."

In a late issue that beautiful exponent of journalistic consistency, adverted briefly to THE TIMES, saying, "This Liberal-Patron 'MOOSE JAW TIMES' is at present demonstrating its devotion to principle by vigorously supporting a life-long Conservative as a candidate for the Commons." If The Herald were capable of evincing devotion to the principle of truth—which is even more essential to integrity than consistency—it would not have penned that line. No single sentence or article, or collection of articles, can be quoted from THE TIMES to prove that we are dividing our support between Liberals and Patrons, and the Herald cannot support its insinuation. To say that we are supporting a life-long Conservative is to utter a mis-statement so palpable, and if our prairies are peopled as we have hoped they will be, the home market will not be a reality for ten decades at least.

The Herald wants the British Columbia market protected for Alberta. That reminds us of the way in which protection works. Nova Scotia is hurt in many ways by protection. To appease Nova Scotia fabulous amounts of public money have been squandered there, and their iron mines are protected to the extent of 65 per cent. That hurts the Ontario manufacturer, who but for the duty could buy his iron at St. Louis for less than half what he now pays; to appease him he is allowed to charge the farmer from 20 to 35 per cent. more than his wares are worth. Alberta farmers buy his wares, and The Herald says because of this, British Columbians must be made to pay a duty on Alberta's butter and mutton. What has British Columbians to say to that? Is it justice that British Columbians shall be taxed for their table supplies, because Nova Scotians are injured by protection? Protection is simply a system of granting one citizen an advantage at the expense of his neighbor. Then No. 2 must have a privilege to compensate him, at the expense of No. 3. If it were possible to give No. 3 an advantage at the expense of No. 1, there would be no inequality, but that has been found impossible. Even were it possible, we would be just where we started,—after having had a lot of vexing work, with no real advantage. The man attempting to lift himself by his boot straps is not more silly than the nation that thinks it can make itself prosperous by protection. The Globe's question, "Has the National Policy made you rich?" is not answered. The man who replies in the affirmative will convict himself of a perfectly legal, though not less unjust, robbery of some fellow subject.

In arguing for protection for wheat, cheese and butter, The Herald is hopelessly clinging to an exploded theory. That was one of the fallacies swallowed by the electors of 1878. Until the United States ceases to export agricultural products, the price of Canadian produce will be ruled in Liverpool, and tariffs are powerless to affect them. The Calgary editor says that distance from Ontario precluded the sale of Alberta's wheat and eggs. Why, man, Ontario don't want your wheat and eggs. Ontario exports these commodities herself; and you have to sell just where she sells—in Liverpool. A tariff raised a mile high would not raise the price of either Alberta's or Ontario's wheat and eggs. When we have sufficient factories in operation to employ artisans who will consume more agricultural produce than our prairies will raise, then protection will help the condition of farmers. When that time comes—it is scarcely in sight yet—it will be found that the artisans and their employers will vote protection out, as they did fifty years ago in England. In our present

we notice that Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh in his invitations extended to American State Governors to his guests at the time of the Territorial Fair, has not included the Governors of North and South Carolina.

Portage la Prairie also has a dam scheme on hand—estimated cost \$40,000. We beg to ask if the estimate is based upon the price of labor and material, or if the figure has been furnished by the Dominion Curran Bridge Government engineer. Sometimes there's a difference, you know.

The Qu'Appelle Municipal Council, recognizing the inadequacy of the Government's seed grain grant, decided to supplement it, and have purchased two cars of seed oats for distribution. We once before had occasion to draw attention to the financial superiority of Qu'Appelle's Council. At the end of '94 that municipality actually showed a surplus of cash on hand, which was refunded to the ratepayers. What other municipality in the Territories is in shape to make a practical seed grain loan?

Oats - and - Chopped - Feed.

JUST RECEIVED

Window shades and window curtain poles.

Lowest Prices for Cash only.

R. BOGUE.

condition Canadian tariffs cannot protect the farmer (except in very isolated and insignificant cases), while the tariffs do protect everyone from whom the farmer buys supplies, and thus the farmer is robbed. The inequality of the system oppresses the farmer. The system certainly benefits the manufacturer, and the promise in 1878 was that by having a home market supplied, the farmer would reap a returning advantage. The home market is not supplied, and if our prairies are peopled as we have hoped they will be, the home market will not be a reality for ten decades at least.

The Herald wants the British Columbia market protected for Alberta. That reminds us of the way in which protection works. Nova Scotia is hurt in many ways by protection. To appease Nova Scotia fabulous amounts of public money have been squandered there, and their iron mines are protected to the extent of 65 per cent. That hurts the Ontario manufacturer, who but for the duty could buy his iron at St. Louis for less than half what he now pays; to appease him he is allowed to charge the farmer from 20 to 35 per cent. more than his wares are worth. Alberta farmers buy his wares, and The Herald says because of this, British Columbians must be made to pay a duty on Alberta's butter and mutton. What has British Columbians to say to that? Is it justice that British Columbians shall be taxed for their table supplies, because Nova Scotians are injured by protection? Protection is simply a system of granting one citizen an advantage at the expense of his neighbor. Then No. 2 must have a privilege to compensate him, at the expense of No. 3. If it were possible to give No. 3 an advantage at the expense of No. 1, there would be no inequality, but that has been found impossible. Even were it possible, we would be just where we started,—after having had a lot of vexing work, with no real advantage. The man attempting to lift himself by his boot straps is not more silly than the nation that thinks it can make itself prosperous by protection. The Globe's question, "Has the National Policy made you rich?" is not answered. The man who replies in the affirmative will convict himself of a perfectly legal, though not less unjust, robbery of some fellow subject.

You Think It is Something Else. The "why" of the bad feeling is what puzzles you. It is easy to imagine so many causes, when the real one is indigestion. You think it's something else. The cure is Ripas Tabules. A single tabule gives relief. Ask the druggist.

John Gave Thanks. The Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, the well-known author of the "Self-interpreting Bible," had courted the aforesaid Mrs. Brown for six and a half years before the following conversation took place:—

"Janet, we've been acquainted now six year an' am' an' I've ne'er gotten a kiss yet. Dye think I might tak' one, my bonnie lass!" "Just as you like, John, only be comin' an' proper wi' it." "Surely, Janet, we'll ask a blassen'."

The blessing was asked and the kiss taken, and the unusual delight took his breath as he exclaimed: "Heigh, lass, but its gude! Noo, let us return thanks," and in six months they were married.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 80 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. Sold by W. W. Boile, Druggist.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GARAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Boile, Druggist.

PRIZES.

Territorial Exhibition at Regina from July 29th to August 7th, 1895.

It has been decided to offer prizes of \$20.00 each for essays upon the following subjects:—

1. Irrigation applicable to certain districts in the Territories.

2. How best to stop the gopher pest.

3. Dairy products and cheese making.

4. Dog training and dog curing.

5. How to grow the best of the fowl for the immigrant.

6. How to grow the best of the vegetables.

7. How to grow the best of the grain.

8. How to grow the best of the hay.

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Valuable lotion and bottle of medicine sent Free to any
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M.C., 105 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Supt. Sunday School—J. E. Mattell.
Services—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

PEOPLES CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. A. P. Ledingham.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m. Y.P.N.C.E. at 8:30 p.m.; Thursday, Prayer Meeting, 7:30.

Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. F. B. Stacey, B.A.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Services—Sunday, Holy Eucharist monthly at 11 o'clock; Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 2:30; Evensong at 7; Special Evensong every Friday at 7:30 (choir practice afterwards); Matins daily at 8:30; Evening 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service. All seats free and unappropriated.

PARTIZANS AND PATRONS.

(Ottawa Journal.)

Apparently some of the Conservative parties are making it their game at present to besmirch the Patrons all they can.

The sin of the Patrons consists in not having voted enough with the Tories in the Ontario Legislature.

The Patrons can stand this kind of abuse well. They are getting it now from the Conservatives; they will get it later from the Liberals. The people who are not hot partisans will be very sorry to see the Patrons disappear. They are attempting good work, and it is because they are showing up the inconsistencies and disengages of the other parties that they are not liked. No more contemptible or petty fraud prevails in public life than the practice of accepting bribes from railway companies in the shape of passes. The Patrons are the first of political parties to move against it. The Conservative leader in the Legislature, Mr. Marter, puts on a sanctimonious face and says he can not back them up; it would be a reflection on many good men who have taken passes! A pretty excuse truly. In this and in regard to the other abuses which the old parties will not touch, the Patrons show independence and fearlessness, more power to their elbow, and have already proved fully how desirable it is in the public interest that there should be a larger element of independence in our Parliaments and Legislatures than is at present the case.

PUT TO THE TEST.

(The Templar.)

The adoption of Prohibition as a plank in their political platform, by the Patrons of Manitoba and the North-West has precipitated a decidedly interesting discussion among Prohibitionists. There are honest differences of opinion as to the responsibilities of Prohibitionists under the circumstances, and even those who maintain very clear and advanced views should be patient. The discussion is bound to do great good. It will intensify the light about an important feature of government under the party system: namely, the power of an individual representative as against his party. The policy of the party restricts or controls the activity of the good man and the bad man just alike. When the party wheels go round the white spokes and the black spokes go in the same direction and accomplish the same identical result. A very indifferent Prohibitionist in a party which stands for Prohibition will count one for Prohibition, but a very good Prohibitionist in a party which does not stand for Prohibition will count nought for Prohibition. A representative who was elected independent of party on that question can act honorably and with full force, in the House, for its advocacy. A Prohibitionist who wants to vote Prohibition, then, must either vote for the candidate of a Prohibition party or for a candidate who is independent of his party on Prohibition. Neither of the old parties in Canada stand for Prohibition. The Patron party in Manitoba, the North-West and Quebec have adopted Prohibition and its candidates should be entitled to the votes of Prohibitionists in preference to straight candidates of either of the old parties, even if such candidates are professed Prohibitionists. The Patrons have put the Prohibi-

tionists of Manitoba and the North-West to the test; they have given them the chance to vote for Prohibition candidates of a Prohibition party; we shall see how many are genuine Prohibitionists, and how many will hunt for excuses to stick to the dear old party.

The Powers That Be."

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR.—I read the sermons of six of the ministers of Winnipeg on 24th March, immediately after the Pope of Rome claimed such a signal victory at Ottawa over Manitoba and the North-West Territories in the creation of the national school policy. Now, Mr. Editor, there is many precedents of the same sort that we in Canada are in at this very time. I need not go back to Nebuchadnezzar's Court where his sheriffs, rulers, princes, and magicians, were men, could get up a petition and get it signed by the King to punish any man or men that did not do honour to them as they wanted, as Haaman in King Ahaziah's Court wanted to do with Mordecai—we in Canada are suffering under the very same thing now; I know as well as any man that we should all be subject to the powers that be, if they are ordained of God. Again we are told God is love and is charitable to all. Then if our rulers are ordained by God they must administer equal rights and laws to all classes alike, with no special privileges, or they soon bring a civil war in any land—even great Britain has been brought to the verge of a civil war more than once through the tyrannical laws of the landed proprietors who made the laws to suit themselves and oppress the working man, until they could bear it no longer, and now they have home rule in every country in Scotland and will get it in Ireland and England too, if they stick to it. No high carriages—they are not fit for small horses who do it for the good of their servants and themselves; and a good farm servant in Scotland, England or Ireland now, is far better off than a farmer in Canada. A plowman there can go to church on Sunday in his broadcloth as well as his master, and no mortgagors nor Sheriff's or Bailiff's sales hanging over him, which cause so much misery, suicides and crime in the United States and Canada. Anarchy and fanatism follow next, as in Italy, France and other countries where poverty predominates, and the working people set at nought by the powers that be, and even punished innocently by the executive of these powers that be.

LAW COSTS.

In the courts of the North-West Territories, what are they at this time? I know a man who got a writ served upon him by an officer in Moose Jaw with mileage pay from Regina added to it with other items—only amounted to \$20.00—which he knew was sent by post from Regina. He surely was a privileged man to be forced to be so charitable. I know a farmer on the prairie who three or four years ago had his grain stacks badly torn down by another farmer's cattle, he paid for forty dollars to have them repaired, and when he had to borrow two hundred dollars to pay the law expenses. Surely these are the right powers to be. Again I heard a man say in Moose Jaw, he bought a town lot to build a house on and paid for it, but before he could get the title deed of the lot he had to pay fifteen dollars to the agent for handing over the deed to him. Another man bought four lots and after paying them had to give the agent twenty-eight dollars for the deed, instead of ten or twelve, which is what the constitutional law of the land allows. Another farmer sued for protection through damages done to his grain stacks to the amount of two hundred dollars—but instead of getting anything for his loss, he (the sued) had to pay over three hundred dollars to the lawyers, for their noble and talented skill in legalized confidential robbery. The parliament house at Ottawa is not the only one that gives the people of Canada an opportunity to be very charitable and humble.

A FARMER.

Moose Jaw, April 3rd, 1893.

—♦—
Kneumatis Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Boile, Druggist.

—♦—

Marlin REPEATING RIFLES
Lightest, Easiest Working, Most Accurate, Compact.
Most Modern and progressive.
For catalogue or information write to
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.,
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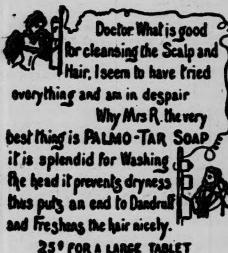
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FLORIDA WATER
A DAINTY FLORAL EXTRACT
For Handkerchiefs, Toilet and Bath.

James Brass

BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in
the Territories.

Manitoba Street, — Moose Jaw



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CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a
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which you desire to have protected,
you have had nearly fifty years
of experience in the preparation of
Information strictly confidential. A Handbook of
Information concerning Patents and how to obtain
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SAILING DATES.

FROM HALIFAX.
Parisian—Allian Line April 13
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New York—American Line April 10
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Teutonic—White Star Line April 10
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Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$25 to \$35 : Steerage \$10 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw.
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The Popular Route

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And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenay coal mines.

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Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleep-
ing and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO

TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.

And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Passage is checked through in bond, and there is no custom examination.

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And Births secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents, or

H. J. BELLM.
Ticket Agent, 485 Main St., Winnipeg.
H. SWINPORD,
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ADDRESS

To the Free and Independent Electors of Western Assiniboia.

GENTLEMEN.

The largest and most thoroughly representative convention ever held in this constituency has unanimously chosen me to be the standard bearer of Patron principles and Tariff Reform in the Federal election which must soon take place.

Having accepted that nomination I now respectfully solicit the support of every one who favors all or any of these principles. Briefly stated, the most essential of them are: The Maintenance of British Connection; the Reservation of Public Lands for Actual Settlers; Rigid Economy in every Department of Public Service; TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY; the Abolition of the Senate; the Enfranchisement of Women; and the Total Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Of these the Tariff Plank is most important at present, for the Government has boldly declared its intention to ask you to endorse for the fifth time the so-called "National Policy." That policy was inaugurated in 1878, and has therefore been on trial for a period of seventeen years, during which we have waited in vain for even a measure of the prosperity which it was predicted to bring, and for which we hopefully looked. Nothing but the extreme partisanship to which both Conservatives and Liberals are equally inclined, and which unpatriotic extremists foster for their own ends, could have so long preserved from extinction a policy so disappointing.

To destroy that partisanship and to establish a wholesome parliamentary independence, is a primary object of Patronism, and should I have the honor to be elected I shall constantly keep that aim in view. At the same time I claim the right to support, on the tariff question, the party whose policy conforms with ours, and to continue that support so long as I can thereby best promote your interests without a sacrifice of principle.

The School question is one altogether apart from Patronism. Nevertheless, it is a live question, and any candidate who evades or has evaded it is unworthy of public confidence. I am a life-long supporter of the non-sectarian system. In my native province, in Manitoba and in the North West, I have been by tongue and pen an earnest advocate of it. I shall steadfastly persist in that advocacy wherever and whenever opportunity presents itself, and shall as strongly support the general introduction of the non-sectarian system as I shall protest against interference where it now exists.

My earlier years were spent on a farm, and experience has thoroughly familiarized me with all the privations and hardships of the pioneer. I came to the North-West fourteen years ago, and have passed through its "booms," its floods, its droughts, and its years of plenty. During that time I have seen nearly every part of the country, and I think I have a fair conception of its various adaptabilities and requirements.

I dislike personal canvassing, believing as I do that every citizen should be left to exercise his franchise according to the dictates of his own intelligence. It may be impossible for me to meet you all before election day, and I again most earnestly seek the vote and personal assistance of every elector whose ideas, in whole or in part, accord with mine. If the honor conferred upon me by the large and representative body that put me in nomination is endorsed by a majority, and should I become your representative, I shall endeavor to faithfully discharge, to the best of my ability, the various duties appertaining to that important position.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

J. K. MCINNIS.

PERFECT FIT

AND PRICES RIGHT.

For a Stylish

FALL-OR-WINTER-SUIT

TRY

J. MELHUISH,
Merchant Tailor.

Spring Goods!

A large and well assorted stock of

Suitings, Trouserings,

and Over-Coatings,

Always on hand, and the prices right for Cash and CASH ONLY.

R. L. SLATER,
Fashionable Tailor,

FURNITURE.

Oak side boards, bedroom suits, and secretaries now in stock, also lounges, parlor suits, easy chairs, dining chairs, springs, cots, mattresses and all kinds of staple and fancy goods. Undertakers' supplies constantly on hand.

JNO. BELLAMY.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER Rejoice Together.

New Year Old Maggie McRitchie, a Victim of Chronic Fainting Spells and Nervous Weakness, Completely Cured by South American Nervine After all Other Efforts had failed. The Mother, a Sufferer From Nervous Prostration and Indigestion, Likewise Cured. Hear What the Thankful Father Has to Say.



A leading local physician, whose profession takes him among the children of the various public institutions, remarked to the writer, that one would hardly believe that so many children were affected by nervous trouble, which sap the system and prevent proper development. In many cases the doctors are powerless to cure these troubles. They can relieve the suffering little ones, but in South American Nervine we have a medicine that does more than simply give relief. Its peculiar strength is that it completely cures where physicians relieve. A case in point came to the 24th ult., in a letter from Mr. James W. McRitchie, of Bothwell, Ont. He says:—"My daughter Maggie, aged 9 years, was afflicted with nervous fainting spells for over a year, which left her in such a condition of weakness afterwards that the child was practically an invalid. We tried several remedies and doctor'd with her in one way and another, but nothing gave relief. Seeing South American Nervine advertised, as particularly efficacious in nervous diseases, I decided on trying it for her, and I must say that I noticed a decided change in my daughter for the better after she had taken only a few doses. As a result of using this medicine, she is now entirely free from those fainting spells and possessed of that life and brightness that is the happy lot of childhood. I am satisfied it is an excellent medicine for any nervous weakness. My experience has been further supplemented in the fact that my wife has also been using South American Nervine for indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration, and has found very great relief."

Whether the patient be man or woman, young or old, South American Nervine provides a complete medium for restoration to health. It is a medicine differing absolutely from every other. A cure is effected by application to the nerve centres of the human system, and science has proved that when these nerve centres are kept healthy the whole body is healthy. For these reasons failure is impossible.

For Sale by W. W. BOLE,

Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

THE HOME.

The Household Linen.

Every careful housewife takes much pride in her linen. Pure white, sweet smelling towels, bed and table linens add an air of freshness and daintiness, and make the room attractive. Everyone likes pretty, dainty things about the house. They give one a feeling of comfort and satisfaction, and the more there are about the more charming the home. The linen of the house has its proper place to fill among the dainty things, and it is also necessary. Plain as is the material of which these things are made, much can be accomplished in the way of making them pretty if the housewife is willing to give the time and pains required. There is one thing which should be put upon every piece—the initial of the surname embroidered in one corner. That upon towels should either be white or the color of the ends of the material. Cross stitching is suitable for fine buckram, for initials and monograms. Upon fine toweling and upon linen of all other kinds, such as table napkins, and cloth, only white is admirable. The ornamentation may be heavy and floriated.

Firstly, the tablecloth and napkins. There is nothing to do with them except to hem them unless they are fine. Of course, the doilies, tray-cloths, and center-pieces allow an unlimited amount and variety of fancy work. This will be regulated by the time which can be devoted to them.

The sheets should be made of regular sheeting—no seam down the center. They may be hemstitched across each end.

The pillow cases may be hemstitched, with drawn work above the hem; or with tufts above the hem, and a ruffle of cambric lace below.

The pillow-shams may be an elaborate or simple as the taste of the maker dictates. It will be more economical and better wear will be obtained if toweling be purchased by the yard. The kitchen towels may be hemmed by machine, but the finer ones are better hemstitched.

The face cloth is a much neglected but very necessary article. These may be purchased ready-made in the Turkish goods and also hand knit. To make them yourself, a single new Turkish towel may be used; several, or a towel may be worn in the center, may be used. If a daughter is learning to knit, nothing would be better to practice on than a face cloth. Knit on two needles, back and forth. A pretty edge of colored yarn (cotton) may be crocheted on after it is done. They are sometimes crocheted, but are not so soft as the knit ones. Much inconvenience is avoided if a general supply of these is kept on hand.

Cooking Sausages.

The ordinary way of frying sausages is not the best way of cooking them. A far better one is to put them in the oven on an ordinary baking tin, turning them from one side to another until they are brown on both sides. In a hot oven they will cook in this way in ten or fifteen minutes. If they are in cases they should be pricked thoroughly, to prevent them from bursting under the heat. When sausage meat is used cut it into squares or form it into round cakes, about three-quarters of an inch thick, and let it cook in the same way. The French use the richest Spanish and Madeira sauces with sausages. A little chopped onion, in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a pound of sausage meat, may be browned and sprinkled over the sausages just before they are put in the oven. If the sausages are then served with a rich, brown sauce and a sprinkling of minced parsley for a garnish, they will be a very delicate dish for breakfast.

Another good way of serving sausages is with "fingers" of brown toast and mushroom sauce. Cook the sausages in the oven on top of the stove, as you prefer. Only be careful that they are not cooked until they are hard and flavorless. They should be well browned on both sides, and thoroughly done in ten minutes' cooking. Nothing is more objectionable than underdone pork. Arrang twelve sausages cooked in this way on a platter. Separate them by fingers of toast. Heat a good brown gravy—a Spanish sauce is most desirable if it is convenient. Mix six mushrooms and add them to the sauce and let them simmer in it for six minutes. Then pour the sauce around the sausages and toast.

Still another nice way of serving sausage is with apple sauce or on a bed of beans. The red bean is used for this purpose by French cooks, but a white bean will serve. The beans should be soaked over night, and the water in which they are soaked should be poured off them in the morning. They should then be put in a pot. To a pint of beans, measured before soaking, add a tablespoonful of butter and a small onion with a clove stuck through it. Cover them with cold water and let them cook slowly until they are thoroughly tender, adding water as the water boils away. When the beans are soft enough to be easily crushed in the fingers remove them from the fire. Season them with salt and pepper, take out the onion and serve them. They are a very good accompaniment of roast pork or broiled chops, as well as of sausages.

Useful Recipes.

Indian Pudding.—Take one quart of scalded milk with a little salt, three tablespoons yellow corn meal, one tablespoonful of ginger; let this mixture stand twenty minutes; add one cup of molasses, two eggs, a piece of butter size of a walnut. Bake slowly two hours and serve with a hard sauce.

Breakfast Porridge.—As a change from oatmeal, rolled wheat has been extensively used. To three parts freshly boiling water, or milk if preferred, stir in slowly one part rolled wheat, first splitting the water to taste. Boil thirty minutes or more, and serve hot with sugar and cream or syrup. If a double boiler is used, do not stir the rolled wheat while cooking. The hot porridge can be poured into a mold and served cold as blanc-mange with sugar and cream, or fruit sauce.

Taffy.—Molasses taffy may be made by boiling one pound of sugar, one pound of glucose, one third quart New Orleans molasses; stir all the time and cook to soft crack; set off the fire and stir in one-third teaspoonful saleratus; pour into a buttered pan, and when nearly cold pull on the hook and flavor with peppermint. Another good recipe for molasses taffy is the following:

One quart of New Orleans molasses, one and one-fourth pounds of sugar; set on fire and stir and cook until, when dropped in water, it will form rather a hard ball if gathered up between the fingers; this is called hard ball; then add one-quarter pound of butter and cook to soft crack; pour into a greased pan, let it remain until nearly cold, and then pull on hook.

A SINGULAR EXPERIENCE.

Peter Schmidt's Experience With One-Half Dollar.

We Invests It Judiciously and Makes Money.

Peter Schmidt, a contractor and builder, residing at 3112 Wabash avenue, is a very proud man to-day. He is doubly so because he has not only become suddenly rich but was instrumental in securing so good a fortune for three of his friends.

Mr. Schmidt is well along in years and sufficiently possessed with the world's goods to throw aside all trouble and cares. More for pastime than anything else he is always speculating, but he always desires that his intimate friends be in with him. Had it not been for this desire he would to-day have been over \$6,000 richer. Mr. Schmidt's and his friends' good fortune all came about this way.

Like thousands of others he hoped to make a fortune by speculating a few dollars. Accordingly he invested in four 60-cent tickets in the Honduras National Lottery company.

The evening the tickets were purchased Mary Castil of Englewood, called and Mr. Schmidt made her a present of one-half of one of the tickets. Then the two other friends came and he declared them on the remaining half ticket. December 18 the drawing was held and ticket No. 29, 130 drew the first capital prize of \$7,500. Miss Castil and himself bore that number and therefore drew \$7,500. Of this amount Miss Castil secured \$3,750 and the balance will be equally divide between Mr. Schmidt and his two friends—they each receiving \$1,250 apiece.

When seen by a reporter for The Dispatch Mr. Schmidt admitted his good luck and said that the company was very prompt in cashing its prizes. He will continue to purchase Honduran tickets and hopes and believes he will again strike the lucky number. His friends pronounce him the luckiest man in Chicago and they want a share in any future business he may transact.—Chicago (Ill.) Dispatch, Feb. 4.

A PENALTY WORSE THAN DEATH

Belgium Has a System of Refined Torture That Kills in Three Years.

Though the death penalty was practically abolished in Belgium over thirty years ago, the punishment of those convicted of capital crimes is so awful that none has been able to endure it more than three years. Another curious thing is that little Belgium until recently had two public executioners, while but one was sufficient for her vaster neighbor, France—Diable, otherwise known as "Monsieur de Paris." The King of the Belgians recently ordered the retirement on a pension of 1,837 francs of the "executor of high works" (as he is euphoniously termed), who was stationed at Liege. The executioner at Brussels still holds his place.

The duties of public executioner in Belgium are singular, but not arduous. The court still continues to sentence to death by the guillotine, but the condemned has been replaced by a scaffold on which is posted instead of the sentence. Much ceremony is observed in affixing this document. A troop of gendarmes, with their imposing helmets plumed with horsehair, is drawn up about the place of execution, which they gravely guard with sabres drawn, while the red-robed executioner mounts the steps, nips up the decrees of the court, and after a moment, takes it down again.

But the condemned man might more mercifully have perished by the axe or rope. He is placed in a dungeon so constructed that from the moment he enters it he will never hear the sound of human voices nor see a living being. His food is passed in through a sliding panel in the door of his cell.

Not one of these prisoners has been able to survive this confinement more than three years. The authorities have striven in vain to prolong their lives by varying their food as much as possible, but those who are moderately or lightly nourished gradually waste away, while those who are generously fed go mad and die raving maniacs.

Not the Answer He Expected.

Mr. Lushforth was in a mellow and kindly mood.

"What?" he asked of his patient wife, "is the difference between me and a fish?"

He was going to say that he never cared to wander from his own fireside and the fish had no fireside to wander from, but she answered the question by saying: "I don't know unless it is that a fish breathes water," and that closed the discussion.

In the Wrong Office.

Caller—"We are very rich, and we wish to marry our daughter to a count, a marquis or a duke."

Clerk (with dignity)—"You are in the wrong office. This is a matrimonial agency. You will find the International Purchasing Agency two doors to the left."

Prosperous Insurance Co.

The phenomenal growth of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association is shown in the annual report published in another column. That report shows that the assets were larger, the surplus greater, the new business of more magnitude and the payments to beneficiaries more than in any preceding year in the history of this Association. Seventeen million and a half were paid in death claims to the end of 1893 and the report of the four State insurance examiners appointed to investigate the standing of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life shows that the statements made by responsible agents of old-line companies that the Mutual Reserve shaved its death claims to be unqualified falsehood. During the fourteen years of the existence of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life, twenty million and three quarters have been paid out to death claims, each and every claim being settled promptly and fairly. The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association's rates are one-half those of the old-line companies. Its aim being to give insurance as near annual cost as is possible; and this it is able to do, backed by the substantial reserve of millions, as shown in the report published in a

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the members of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was held Wednesday afternoon, January 23rd, at the offices of the Association, in the new building at the corner of Broadway and Duane street, New York. The large Assembly Room on the fifth floor of the building devoted to this purpose was packed with a large gathering of members from all parts of the country, who listened with interest to the reports covering the business of the most prosperous year in the history of this always remarkably prosperous Association. The absence of President Harper, by reason of his continued illness, was felt by all present. The results of his medical treatment and convalescence were shown in the record presented by the financial statement and the joint report of the Directors, Officers and Executive Committee of the Association.

One cygnus will make nearly a dozen average-sized "puff," which show how many women must be, to a greater or less extent, addicted to the use of powder.

The puff trade is highly profitable, as may be judged from the fact that down of a cygnus costs little more than 25¢, the poor creature often being plucked alive so that it may bear another crop, while the puffs are sold at from 75¢ upward, nicely mounted in bone, and blue or pink satin, which adjutant amount to comparatively nothing.

Worth Securing.

Dr. Williams Medicine Co., of Brooklyn, Ont., have the reputation of issuing the handsomest pamphlets put out by any proprietary medicine house in Canada, and one just issued under the title "Four Generations of the Royal House of England" bears out this well earned reputation. The cover is a work of art, and gives well executed portraits of Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and the infant, Prince Edward of York. The contents will also be found interesting from cover to cover. A copy of this handsome pamphlet will be mailed free to any of our readers who will send their address (plainly written) on a postcard to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brooklyn, Ont.

Silas Rustic—"Why, that young feller over there seems to be fairly eatin' that smoke," Dick Urban—"That what they call "inhaling," Silas—"Well, I'd often heard tell of these smoke consumers; but I never 'lowed they was as insinuating lookin'."

Don Tobacco Spitt or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Hoo, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up unaccustomed nerves, strengthens the nervous system, makes work man gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Hoo is sold under guarantee to cure or money refunded.

It is sold in a guaranteed by all druggists. It cures Inflammation Consumption and is the best Cough and Cold Remedy.

Note—All enterprising merchants in every town in Canada sell our seeds.

Get them sure or send direct to us.

Slaughter of Young Swans.

An English journal warns the London ladies that their powder puffs, those airy necessities of the toilet, are heavy with the blood of slaughtered innocents.

It is stated that as many as 20,000 young swans, cygnets, as they are called—are killed every year to supply this dainty fuff, to say nothing of innumerable young birds of the elder duck and wild goose variety. The bulk of these are imported—the swan and geese from the islands of the Baltic and from Norway and Sweden, and the swans from the northern and more inland.

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WINE FOR EVERYBODY.

French Treaty—Breed Making Wine.

The Bordeaux Claret Company have over twenty thousand tons of Claret, Burgundy, Sauterne, Ports, Sherries, which they are offering at \$3 and \$4 per case of 12 large quart bottles. All guaranteed pure, sound, and imported direct from the vineyards of France and Spain. They are not common washed-out wines but are old, rich, generous, fruity wines, sold in barrels or in bottles only and not on a label or box. Their popularity will soon be a thing of the past. Nearly every swell family in Montreal have tried them and will now use no other. All first-class physicians recommend them. Our cellar is open to the public and we guarantee satisfaction. Ask your wine merchant or grocer for them, or address for price list, *Bordeaux Claret Company*, 30 Hospital St., Montreal, phone 1394.

Miss Robbins sings like a bird, doesn't she?" Mr. Blank—"No; they stop singing sometimes."

With the spring tide come the flowers, but before them comes the illustrated seed and flower Catalogue, in its way almost as attractive as the flowers themselves. We have just received the Catalogue of The Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co., of Toronto, full of instructive details of great value to all interested in plant and flower life,—and who is not? The reputation of this house stands high and no reader of this journal can do better than consult their Catalogue or write them personally.

Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Melbourne, is the unanimous choice of the congregation to fill the vacancy in Knox church Listowel.



WALTER BAKER & CO., The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, our Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are not used in the preparation of our COOKIES, BREAKFAST COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, etc.

W. A. LOFTUS, Montreal.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.



Do you Want Living Seeds?

See our Catalogue or write us... All inquiries answered.

The Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co. (Meeting this paper) TOKYO, JAPAN.

Note—All enterprising merchants in every town in Canada sell our seeds.

Get them sure or send direct to us.

GRANBY RUBBERS

Better this season than ever. Everybody wants them. Every dealer sells them. They wear like Iron.

MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL EXAMINATION BY FOUR STATES' INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY.

E. B. HARPER, - - - - - President.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATE.

New York City, January 24, 1895. We, the Insurance Commissioners and Superintendents of the States of Illinois, Ohio, Texas and South Dakota, do hereby certify that we have been for the last two months engaged in an exhaustive and thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and of all receipts and disbursements during the period extending from the 1st day of January, 1894 to the 13th day of November, 1894.

We further certify that we have carefully checked and proved all items; that the loans on bond and mortgage have been checked and verified; that stocks and bonds have been accounted for through receipts held for deposits; that cash on hand has been counted, and that cash deposited with sundry banks has been proved by the books of said banks or by proper certificates thereto; that the real estate has been valued upon the basis of net rentals and from information derived from reliable sources, and that the operations of the Association have been subjected to a thorough examination in which every facility has been afforded us by the officers and managers, every book, record and source of information having been laid open to us without reservation.

We further certify that we find the Association possessed of admitted invested and non-invested assets on the said November 13th, 1894, to the amount of \$4,228,150.31, making gross assets as of said date to the amount of \$5,831,611.24; that against said assets we have charged account liabilities to the amount of \$4,178,641.32, making the surplus of the Association on basis of gross invested and non-invested assets \$3,652,338.99, and on basis of gross assets (contingent mortality assets and liabilities being included) \$2,832,338.99.

We further certify that we have verified by a competent expert the value of the Association's interest in the building known as the Mutual Reserve Building, and that we are satisfied that its value is largely in excess of the amount at which it stands upon the Association's books. We further certify that we have made a very careful examination of the death claims paid by the Association during the period covered by this examination, and that we are of the opinion that the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association pays its death claims honorably and promptly, and that it does not in any case wilfully attempt to resist payment of any honest death claim that is made upon it; and that the work of the death claim department is handled with all possible dispatch and in such a way that the most critical can have no just cause or reasonable ground of complaint. While under the operation of the fundamental principle of the Association which calls for the collection after death of the sum required to pay a claim, there may be some seeming delay, payment is just as sure as with any other company or association, which fact is fully established by our examination. We further certify that we have made a personal examination of the methods of the Medical Department, and feel warranted in saying that the utmost care is exercised in the selection of risks, and that in this respect the Association will compare favorably with any other life insurance company or association.

The financial statement furnishes abundant proof of the healthy and prosperous condition of the Association, and the gradually increasing assets show prudence and economy. The management, the public and the members are to be congratulated upon the solidity and security of the Association.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto sub-

scribed our respective names in the city of New York, the day and year above written.

Franklin Durfee
Insurance Superintendent, State of Illinois, Chairman.

W.W. Hahn
Superintendent of Insurance, State of Ohio.

Grover E. Kellingsworth
Insurance Commissioner and Examiner, State of Texas.

C.H. Anderson
Examiner, State of South Dakota.

BRANTFORD Bicycles :::



BABY ::: Carriages.



W. W. BOLE'S. :::

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

AND PRICES.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1895.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Good Friday.

J. J. McLean, rancher, Buffalo Lake, was in town the past week on a business trip.

Mr. Jas. Wilson has purchased a "bike" and is practising hard for the Jat of July.

Mrs. Jas. Mair, of Prince Albert, arrived on Tuesday to visit Mrs. Jas. Mair of this place.

Mr. John Naismith and family left for their ranch at Eye Brow Lake Wednesday morning.

Quite a snow fall occurred here on Tuesday night and the weather Wednesday morning was somewhat fresh.

To Let.—Two dairy farms to let; close to creamery; terms reasonable. Enquire TIMES OF PICK. 40-2

Messrs. O. B. Fysh and J. H. Grayson have been appointed commissioners for taking affidavits within the Territories.

Mr. Alex. McIntosh returned last week from a visit to his home at Bathurst, N.B., and has resumed his duties on the C.P.R.

Messrs. Secord, Q.C., Regina, White Q. C., Moosomin, and Johnstone, barrister, Regina, attended the Supreme Court on Tuesday.

Mr. Milestone is the proud possessor of a setter pup which his friends are convinced cannot be surpassed for points and appearance in the North-West.

Spring is certainly here. Besides the numerous signs of birds, bugs, etc., the small boy is on the sidewalk with his marbles and the larger boys are on the streets with their lacrosse sticks and ball.

Mr. Dan McGillivray, brother in-law of J. J. McLean, has tapped some trees at Buffalo Lake and is busy making syrup and sugar. Dan collects about a barrel and a half a day and reports the product equal to the best eastern article.

Judge Wetmore, of Moosomin, came in on No 2 Tuesday morning and remained till the "Soo" left at 4:30. He was bound for Estevan to hold a regular sitting of the Supreme Court. During his stay here he occupied a seat on the Bench with Mr. Justice Richardson, who was holding Court here.

The special religious services which have been held in the Methodist church during the past four weeks closed on Sunday evening last, when a very large congregation was present. Sixteen new members were added to the church and the whole membership greatly quickened as a result of the meetings.

Some months ago the young ladies of Buffalo Lake commenced to work an autograph quilt, in aid of the funds of the Presbyterian church. Last week the finished article was on display at Mr. Bole's store, and was universally pronounced a beauty. The names on the quilt were all legibly and neatly worked. Rev. Mr. Morrison, who left a few days ago for Scotland, bought the quilt for \$35.00, as a souvenir of Buffalo Lake. The work altogether netted a sum of \$130 for the church funds.

H. Dorrell, Pres. of the Agricultural Society, is assisting in the distribution of the seed grain.

On yesterday's train from Prince Albert were five cars of cattle, to be taken to Alberta ranches.

A letter from Parkbeg, evidently intended for publication, possessed the fault of having no signature appended.

Meers, Chas. Unwin, Thos. Wright and Derrick Moore have been in Winnipeg on business connected with the Brotherhood of Engineers.

Jno. C. Gass of Shubenacadie, N.S., who will probably oppose the Minister of Justice in Pictou, has been Grand Master of the L.O.L. of Nova Scotia for the last four years. He is brother of the postmaster here.

Messrs. R. C. Randall and the Tuxford Brothers, who have been spending the winter with their relatives in the old country, will arrive at Halifax this week via the steamship Vancouver, and in a few days will reach Moose Jaw.

A meeting of the officers and members of the Moose Jaw Base Ball Club will be held at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Nelson, room 14 Aberdeen House, on Monday evening the 15th inst., at 19:30 o'clock, to elect officers and organize for the coming season.

G. M. Annable is now en route from Dundurn with a herd of some four hundred cattle, the property of himself, Messrs. Bates, Bedford, Davy and others. Mr. Harry Bedford visited Dundurn last week and purchased from Messrs. Annable and a Court upwards of one hundred head of cattle.

The spring freshet seems to be playing havoc with the C.P.R. dams. A force of men had been working for the past week on the dam at this place. On Tuesday morning they were sent to Swift Current to repair a break. While on the way the dam here broke again and they were returned as quickly as possible. At latest accounts the dams at Swift Current, Grand Coulee and Moose Jaw were all damaged.

Four bye-elections are billed for next Wednesday in three provinces. In every one the Manitoba school question is the issue kept to the front, and in every one the government candidate takes the ground that Dominion interference in Manitoba is proper; but in only one—Haldimand—will the fight be a straight one in a Protestant constituency. Dr. Montague is opposed by an adherent, namesake and partner of Dalton McCarthy, and the result in Haldimand should indicate Ontario's verdict on the vexed sectarian issue.

A brother of C. A. Gass, Moose Jaw's jolly postmaster, is mentioned as a probable McCarthyite candidate who will oppose Sir C. H. Tupper in Pictou at the next election. He has been approached by the miners of the county, who hold the balance of electoral strength in the riding. A recent press despatch says of it:—If Mr. McCarthy cannot be got to oppose Sir C. H. Tupper, J. C. Gass, Orange Grand Master of Nova Scotia, will be the man. It is well understood down here that Clarke Wallace is quietly organizing the Orangemen against the Government with a view to blocking remedial legislation if it is attempted. Grand Master Gass has always been a prominent Conservative and nine-tenths of the Orangemen of the province belong to the same party.

This morning's train bore to Moose Jaw a great crowd of Christian Endeavorers, who are now in convention at the Methodist church. Mayor Neelhead read an address of welcome to the visitors. At 1 p.m. the president, R. A. Magee of Wolseley, gave his address, and besides routine business, essays will be read to day by C. E. Harding of Lethbridge, A. M. Fraser of Grenfell, Rev. J. A. Reddon of Moosomin, Miss Brown of Regina and Rev. A. Campbell of Wolseley. This evening's mass meeting will be held in the same place and will be addressed by Revs. S. R. Brown of Regina and McKechnie of Lumsden. To-morrow at the Presbyterian church, Miss A. Cameron of Moosomin, Rev. Hunter Boyd of Fort Qu'Appelle, Mrs. G. M. Annable of Moose Jaw, T. G. McLeod of Grenfell, J. Burton of Abernethy, and Principal Smith of Moosomin, will lead the discussions on various topics.

The negro minstrel and specialty entertainment to be given in the town hall on Friday the 19th instant under the auspices and in aid of the funds of the local lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, promises to be a grand success, and to excel anything of the kind ever held in the Territories. All the local talent, both musical, vocal, oratorical and literary, granted their services to the Brotherhood with a view to making the entertainment a superior one in every respect. The songs and choruses are now being practised under the direction of Mr. McCullough, the farce under the superintendence of Mr. Nelson, while the orchestra is under the guidance of Mr. Harry Bates. Everything points to a most successful entertainment, and the music-loving people of Moose Jaw should not fail to secure seats. The programme will be seen in the handbill which will be distributed during the week.

Charles McNeil has gone to Regina on business.

Two cars of wheat were shipped this week from Prince Albert.

Sergt. Doyle, N.W.M.P., has bought himself out of the force and will go into ranching south of Moose Jaw.

J. G. Gordon, barrister, visited Regina yesterday, returning home last evening on the Prince Albert train.

Dr. Stovel has sold the Prince Albert Advocate to Andrew Stewart & Co., who promise to maintain the high standard of the lively paper.

T. W. Robinson has added a line of hardware to his general business. His first consignment arrived this week and is being placed on exhibition.

The Times is indebted to Conductor Harry Hubbell for a ponderous editorial lead pencil, which if ever a fat fuming strikes the town, will count ninety-nine points for our salvation.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, of Wood Mountain, are in on a business trip. Miss Tiny Servis, sister of Mrs. Hammer, came up from Estevan and will go to Wood Mountain on a visit with her sister.

Rev. Jas. Woodsworth, Supt. of Methodist Missions, was in town on Saturday last. He had purposed going to Prince Albert, but was detained here through illness and went home to Brandon Saturday evening, in consequence of which Rev. F. B. Stacey left on Monday evening for Prince Albert.

There now seems no reasonable doubt that Parliament will meet on the 18th inst. The bye-election fights are proving a relief to Premier Bowell by providing a means of working off the restlessness of his lieutenants. The Member for Western Assiniboia purposes departing for Ottawa on Sunday evening.

An unusual accident was recently sustained by S. R. Newberry. He was driving a frisky colt and had occasion to apply the whip. Striking a smart cut at the colt, the lash of the whip wound around the shaft of the buggy. About half an inch broke off the end of the lash and struck Mr. Newberry in the face with such force that a piece buried itself in his cheek. Dr. Turn bull removed the fractious fragment of lash.

The Council of Public Instruction for the North-West Territories, met at Regina on Tuesday and Wednesday. There were present Messrs. Hautain, Ross, Neff and Mitchell, of the Executive Committee, and Rev. Father Sinnett, Bishop Pinkham, A. E. Forget, Esq., and Principal Smith of Moosomin, who are the consulting members of the Council. The important business under discussion was in respect to the programme of public school studies. Momentous changes were proposed in the direction of improving the programme, which will shortly be published.

The disgraceful vandalism which has been displayed in the defacement and destruction of the Roman Catholic chapel in this town, should be scathingly denounced by every right-thinking person. That such acts are possible of commitment by any resident is a blot upon our good name, and the sentiment of the community ought to be so strong and so clearly manifested that a recurrence of doings which have rendered a place of worship unfit for occupation, would hereafter be improbable. The Catholic portion of the population of Moose Jaw is a very small fraction of the whole; and that they secured and fitted a small but neat edifice for worship according to their conscience, was a credit to them. They are unable to maintain a resident priest, being dependent upon occasional visits from priests from neighboring parishes. During the past few weeks every window in their church has been broken, and the door also has been smashed in and the interior defaced. To render the place fit for worship again will entail a heavy burden upon the congregation, because it is small.

A deplorable tragedy was consummated on the Blackfoot Indian reservation near Gleichen last week. An Indian named Scraping-Hides had a sick boy, for whom he applied to the authorities for help to make medicine. The request was refused, and the boy died. Placing the dead to the charge of the authorities, the Indian secured a gun and shot and instantly killed Frank Skinner, rations officer. The Indian resisted arrest. Taking refuge in a bluff, he fired upon the Mounted Police who pursued him; they returned the fire and killed him. A brother of Skinner is well known here, having been agent for the North-West Land Co. at this point some years ago. He now resides at Brandon.

J. McIntryre, a Regina boy who has lived and become heartily respected at Edmonton during the past three years, died there very suddenly on Monday last, at the age of twenty-one years. Deceased was a son of Jno. McIntryre of Regina, and nephew of the late Duncan McIntryre of Montreal. His mother left Regina for Edmonton on Sunday, having been apprised of his illness, which, however, by the intelligence, had taken a favorable turn; but he suffered a relapse and died before the mother's arrival. The remains were taken to Regina yesterday, and the funeral will be held there this afternoon. This sudden taking-off of a former beloved playfellow has cast a deep shadow over the young people of Regina.

A pure Grap Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Ready-to-Wear

CLOTHING:

HATS AND SPRING CAPS.

This spring we are still leading with a much larger selection of high class goods. For style, well-made and good-fitting clothing we cannot be touched. We have men's suits as low as \$4.50, very good tweed suits at \$5.00 and \$6.00; but we are showing excellently good values in men's fine imported tweeds, serges and worsteds from \$10.00 to \$16.00; equal to suits you have been paying \$30.00 and \$35.00 for. We have a splendid assortment in boys' and children's suits at lower prices than ever.

Hats and Caps. We have mostly any style you want and of the best makes; we start felt hats at 40 cts., a very good hat at 60 and 75 cts., splendid values at \$1.00 and up.

M. J. MacLEOD.

Rev. F. B. Stacey returned last evening from Prince Albert.

Passenger Conductor Laird, of the Moose Jaw-Brandon run, is laid up with neuralgia.

Judge Wetmore and W. White, Q.C., of Moosomin, returned from Estevan yesterday and proceeded home last evening.

Dr. Stovel of Prince Albert, late proprietor of The Advocate, is in town to-day renewing acquaintanceships. He returns north to-morrow.

The School Board held a meeting last evening, and decided to offer a prize of \$50.00 for plans and specifications for the addition to the school building. See advt.

44 was the winning number in the raffle for Mr. Hog's trotting colt, "Topsy S." Frank Meller made the throw, on a ticket of Const. Marshall, Wood Mountain. Mr. Marshall accepted the option of taking \$100.00 to allow Mr. Hog's to retain the colt.

Inspector Calder, who with his co-inspectors of public schools of the Territories, is enjoying a month's vacation, returned yesterday from Winnipeg, where he spent three weeks under the paternal roof. Mr. Calder goes to Regina on Monday next, and from there will be despatched on the summer inspecting tour.

At a meeting of the Schools Football Club held this week it was decided to change the name of the club that other sports might be included. An athletic association was formed. The officers remain unchanged. Pres., A. M. Fenwick; Sec.-Treas., M. R. Laycock; Asst. Secy., Wm. McWilliams. In connection with the Association a base ball club was formed. Captain, Norman Bellamy; Sec.-Treas., Mat. R. Laycock; Asst. Secy., Harry Porter.

E. Lander arrived last night from Regina by train, and will at once open a new butchering establishment here.

Mrs. Lander will follow in a few days.

Of Mr. and Mrs. Lander, The Regina Standard last week said:—"Mr. Lander has been in Mr. Child's employ about ten years, and the experience of that term is sufficient guarantee that he knows the business and can cater to the public taste. Both he and Mrs. Lander are very popular here and we unhesitatingly commend them as a valuable acquisition to the population of Moose Jaw."

A deplorable tragedy was consummated on the Blackfoot Indian reservation near Gleichen last week. An Indian named Scraping-Hides had a sick boy, for whom he applied to the authorities for help to make medicine.

The request was refused, and the boy died. Placing the dead to the charge of the authorities, the Indian secured a gun and shot and instantly killed Frank Skinner, rations officer. The Indian resisted arrest. Taking refuge in a bluff, he fired upon the Mounted Police who pursued him; they returned the fire and killed him.

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R. E. DORAN.

Supreme Court.

Before Mr. Justice Richardson. The docket was not a very lengthy or serious one. The first case was Naismith vs. Wyse. The defendant was committed until the setting of the full court in June. Judge Richardson having reserved a question for the consideration of that body. Bail was placed at \$700.00 in himself and two securities of \$350.00 each. Prisoner was taken back to Regina. J. Secord, Q. C., for Crown; T. C. Johnstone for prisoner.

James vs. Hunt. Action on account. Judgment reserved. W. White of Moosomin for plaintiff. W. J. Nelson of Moose Jaw for defendant.

Davidson vs. Cline. Disputed account. Settled out of Court.

Gass vs. Bell. Action on note. Judgment reserved.

Queen vs. Rutherford. Discharged on request of prosecuting attorney.

Distribution of Seed Grain.

Mr. Jno. Rogers, homestead inspector, with a detachment of Mounted Police under Corporal Marshall, arrived last Monday morning and have since been busy distributing the government seed grain. Wheat, oats and potatoes are supplied in limited quantities, causing more or less dissatisfaction. A large acreage is in fine condition for crop this year and it seems too bad that it should be left idle for want of seed. Some of the knowing ones contend that the supply will be increased to meet all demands. It is hoped they are really in the confidence of those who have the distribution in hand, and for the safety of their friends it is advisable that they meet the demands of the farmers as far as possible.

Estevan.

ESTEVAN, April 9.—The C.P.R. have started a work train and gang of men collecting stones between this point and Portal for the construction of a dam near Weyburn. They are also putting extra men on the sections, which has given employment to most of our idle men.

Another large consignment of U. S. cattle are expected to go into quarantine here shortly.

Judge Wetmore holds a sitting of the Supreme Court here this week. There is a very light docket.

Mr. R. Atkinson, of Hartney, is up here on business.

Master Mechanic Cross of the C. P. R., who is on a tour of inspection, paid us a flying visit to-day.

It is reported that Estevan is to be the N.W.M.P. head-quarters for this district in future.

NORTH-WEST GOVERNMENT

Several weeks ago THE TIMES anticipated that the Member of Assembly for this district would be taken into the Executive Committee. On Monday of this week Mr. Ross took the oath of office. We need not repeat what we said before of Mr. Ross' fitness for the position. His fitness is not denied in any quarter. The entire country will endorse the selection, and so long as he pursues the course he has maintained as a private member of the House and as Speaker of that body, the continued support of the country is assured to Mr. Ross.

WANTED!

The Moose Jaw School Board offers the sum of fifty dollars for the best plan and specification for an addition to the present school house at Moose Jaw, the accepted plan to become the property of the School District. Plans to be received by April 30th. For further particulars apply to

SEYMOUR GREEN, Secy.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair.

Tweed from 60c. to \$1 a yard.

Flannels from 30c. to 50c.

Shirts \$2.00 to \$2.50

Vests and Drawers \$1.25 to \$1.50

Suits to measure \$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

HITCHCOCK

&

McCULLOCH,

BANKERS

AND

FINANCIAL

AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal.

TO RENT.

A couple of comfortable furnished rooms. Apply to MRS. McDONALD, Fairford St.

NOTICE.

Take notice that I have let my farm, lands and premises to Mr. A. Curran, of Moose Jaw, for the period of one year. The public are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

WM. RUTHERFORD.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Moose Jaw Creamery Association (Ltd.) will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, p.m. Immediately afterwards a public meeting of the patrons will be held and steps will be taken to arrange milk routes, etc.

By order,

J. H. GRAYSON, Secy.

MECHANICAL.

J. A. MACDONALD, GENERAL BLACKSMITH,

HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

NE WEE

Shaving Parlor,

(Next door to MacLeod's store)